# THE NATIONAL TREASURY. TREASURER GILFILLAN'S REPORT FOR THE FINCAL YEAR 1880.

An Increase of Nearly Sixty Millions in Re-ceipts—A Balance which Biffers Nearly Four Millions from the Beht Statement—Be-crease in the Gold Balance and Note Assets. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-According to Treasurer Gilfillan's report the receipts of the Government during the fiscal year 1880, as com-pared with those of the previous fiscal year, show an increase from customs, internal reve-nue, and sales of public lands of \$59,811,505,78, and a decrease in those from miscellaneous sources of only \$112,079,26. The expenditures sources of only \$112.072.26. The expenditures show an increase of \$695.074.25 in the aggregate, caused by an increase of \$22.395.040.06 in the payments on account of the Interior Department; but show a decrease of \$21.699,965.81 in the expenditures for interest and premium on the public debt, on civil and miscellaneous accounts, and for the War and Navy Departnents. The balance of public money on deposit in the Treasury, and subject to draft at the close of business June 30, 1879, was \$417,223,-787.68. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to \$494,578,241.20, and the drafts paid to \$708.190,900.76. After deducting receipts, properly refunded and outstanding drafts, there was subject to draft at the close of business on June 30, 1880, \$204,683,836,34, which differs from the debt-statement balance by \$3,595,213.46. The total unavailable funds have not increased during the year by loss or tefalcation, but remain unchanged at \$29,512-206.85 for the Treasury, and at \$40,078.06 for the

Post Office Department. Post Office Department.

Fifty-eight national banks were organized during the year, 5 failed, and 21 went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,102 doing business at the close of the year. The amount collected from national banks for semi-annual duty accruing during the year was \$7,591,-770.43. The total amount collected during the existence of the national bank system is \$100.361.469.35. There was redeemed during the year \$61,585,675 in national banks notes. making the aggregate amount redeemed under the act of June 20, 1874, \$1,039,838,889.

making the aggregate amount recemed under the act of June 20,1874, \$1,039,838,889.

The report embodies a statement of liabilities and assets of the Treasury for 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, from which it appears that the gold and silver coin and buillion ranged from \$114,464,982,79 in 1877, to \$163,969,444,70 in 1878, to \$222,807,368,01 in 1879, and to \$214,303,218,38 in 1880. The decrease of \$8,500,000 between 1879 and 1880 is represented by a reduction in the gold balance of \$34,000,000 and an increase in the silver coin and buillion on hand. The influences tending to the decrease of the gold balance have been primarily the scarcity of notes, compelling payments of the daily balance to the New York Clearing House in gold coin. Only a small amount of United States notes and gold certificates have been presented for redemption in gold coin. There has been caring the year an increase in silver coin of \$15,977,970 in standard dollars, and of \$7,849,994,21 instractional silver coin.

The note assets, including balances due from depositary banks, have decreased from \$107, 64287-64 287-64 in 1877, to \$93.47.282.91 in 1878, to \$63.926.653.25 in 1879, and to \$42.402.314.78 in 1880. The stendy decrease, the Trensurer says, is due in great measure to the withdrawal of notes caused by the presentation of Clearing House certificates for redemption, the amount of these certificates outstanding having been reduced from \$31.385.000 in 1879, to \$9.975.000 in 1880. Another reason for the smallness of the note balance. Mr. Glidlian adds, may be found in the failing off in note receipts, the revenues of the Government being now largely paid in coin and in silver certificates.

From tables of the assets and liabilities of the Government it is shown that on Nov. 1, 1879, there were \$141.597.013.61 available for resumption. The amount of gold coin and builton in the Treasury on Jan. 1, 1879, the date of resumption of specie payments, was \$135.382.69.42, and at this date (Nov. 1) It is \$140.725.952.74 again of \$5.343.313.32; and in addition there have accumulated in the Treasury \$47.084.459 in standard silver dollars. The redemptions of United States notes in gold since the resumption of specie payments have aggregated \$11.963.336.

The refunding operations, the report says, virtually ceased in September, 1879, by the closing of the lana accounts with depositary banks. ional silver coin. The note assets, including balances due from

the resumption of specie payments have aggregated #11.993.396.

The refunding operations, the report says, virtually ceased in September, 1879, by the closing of the loan accounts with depositary banks, though the conversion of #10 refunding certificatest into 4 per cent, consols of 1907 still continues. The receipts into the Treasury on account of the 5 per cent, funded loan of 1831, and of the 4 per cent, concels of 1907, to 0ct. 31.1830, argregate, principal and interest, #1.514.084, 180.03, which were deposited in deposited \$1.50.03, which were deposited in deposites. EFFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

The conversions of refunding certificates.

The conversions of refunding certificates smounting to \$39.367.857.69 are included in the sum of \$109.935.498.21 received by the Treasurer on account of the funded loan of 1907. The amount of refunding certificates of the denomination of \$10 issued under the act of Feb. 26, 1879, was \$40.012.750, including registered certificates. Up to this date there have been received for conversion into \$4\$ per cent, bonds \$39.033.550 from \$534\$ depositors, the average amount presented by each depositor being \$4.574. The amount outstanding at this date is \$379.200.

table is given showing the amount of United States notes outstanding at the close of the fis-cal years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, from which it appears that, while the aggregate amount of cal years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, from which it appears that, while the aggregatic amount of notes outstanding has not changed, there has been an increase of \$2,122,551 in \$1 nc/res \$2,220,160 in \$2 notes, \$11,325,485 in \$5 notes, \$19,278,189 in \$10 notes, \$11,672,320 in \$20 notes, \$19,278,189 in \$10 notes, \$11,672,320 in \$20 notes, and \$759,390 in \$100 notes, and a decrease of \$714,345 in \$50 notes, \$13,345,500 in \$500 notes, \$18,518,000 in \$1,000 notes, \$3,320,000 in \$1,500 notes, and \$2,500,000 in \$10,000 notes, showing an increase of \$37,658,455 in notes of a less denomination than \$50, and a corresponding decrease in the higher denominations. The notes of the denomination of \$5,000 and \$10,000, issued at the time of the suspension of the issue of gold notes, are disappearing from circulation by being presented for redemption, and no more are being issued, the demand for them having virtually ceased. There will be a decrease in the issues and redemptions of United States notes during the current facal year, the Treasurer says, for the reason that there is so much difficulty in obtaining notes for redemption and exchange for other denominations that the amount of such exchanges now being made is much destinance for notes is, to a great extent, being supplied by the issue of silver certificates of the demand for notes is, to a great extent, being supplied by the issue of silver certificates of the demand for notes is 10 and \$20.

Silver Dollars and control of the total coinage of standard silver dollars onder the act of Feb. 28, 1878, has been \$72.47750. Of this amount \$47588, 105 are in the Treasury and in the mints, and \$25259.664, being more than 344; per cent, of the coinage, are in circulation. In addition to the ordinary influences which facilitate the distribution of standard silver dollars has demonstization by the people of the Southwest of the Mexican silver dollars has treated an extensive demand for the new dollar in that quarter. Were the trade dollar withdrawn from circulation, or everywhere rated at its unition value many more standard silver dollars would be required for circulation in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and in other places in which the trade dollar is now in use as a circulating medium, much to the advantage of the buillon dealers who purchase trade dollars at points where they are rated at ninety cents and sell them at an advance to parties in places where they circulate at their teachers. SILVER DOLLARS AND CERTIFICATES.

vance to porties in places where they circulate at their face value.

The total amount of silver certificates issued under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to Sept. 30, 1880, is \$27,300,000, of which there were issued at Washington, \$10,080,080; at New York, \$4,428,000, and at San Francisco, \$12,800,000. There were in actual circulation at the latter date \$12,429,081, which amount does not meinds \$6,002,770 included in the cash of the various offices. The demand for silver sentificates under the circular of the deartment dated Sect. 18,1800, authorizing their exchanges for gold soin or builden in his been quite extensive at New Orleans, 88, Leuis, Chicago, and Charlanta and there were paid out at those points during the mouths of other \$2,486,000 in silver certificates for an equal amount of gold coin deposited in the Sub-Freasury at New York. The demand was stimulated by the scarcity of other circulating faces, and because the certificates, being granished at the various \$200-Treasuries will-out expense for transportation to the person desiring them, became an inextensive means of obtaining exchange which was really of graf advantage in the Sublives. btolern; exchange which was really of advantage in the Southwest, e total amount of fractional silver issued of the act of April 17, 1818 was \$12,083. On the highest blood by come of dates prior 75, which have found their was into circumstances.

can. Hore, four-scotted by coins of dates prior to 1875, which have found their way into circulation since the resummation of spore payments. Of this con there is in the Transury at this date \$24,629,489.80, of which \$17,226,971.13 has been withdrawn from circulation since the passage of the act of June 9,1879, providing for the exchange of fractional silver for lawful money, since July 31, 1829, the amount in the Transury has decreased about \$5,80,600, that amount in excess of redomptions having been reissued under a demand which has apring up by reason of reduced transportation charges and an improved condition of business.

The minor coin in the vaults of the various offices Sept. 30, 1880, amounted to \$1,053,655,22, having decreased to that amount from \$1,521-700.57 in the Transury at the same date in 1979. The demand for five cent nickels, which has amounted to \$1,55,810.80 during the year in excess of redomptions, has been supplied from the amount on hand; but the demand for transconcept pieces still continues, and the Minthas been mable to fit the orders for that demand non-promptly.

The total amount of clearing-house certifi-

cates issued for the flacal years 1873 to 1880, inclusive, has been \$401,793,000, or which amount there was outstanding at the close of the year only \$13,125,000, being by far the smallest amount outstanding since their first issue in 1873, and indicating the demand for United States notes by the banks and the increased use by them of coin for their reserves.

THE PACIFIC BOADS.

States notes by the banks and the increased use by them of coin for their reserves.

THE FACIFIC ROADS.

With reference to the Pacific Railroad sinking funds, the Treasurer savs: The third section of the act of May 7, 1878, provides that in making investments for these funds the Secretary of the Treasurery shall prefer the five per cent, bonds of the United States, unless for good reasons appearing to him, and which he shall report to Congress, he shall at any time deam it advisable to invest in other bonds of the United States. Attention is invited to the disadvantage of investing these sinking funds in the bonds of the United States at the present high market rates, and it is suggested that the consent of Congress, by joint resolution, be obtained to the purchase for the purpose of any bonds of the United States, or of the first mortgage bonds of the two railroad companies, which are the only lien upon the property of those companies prior and paramount to that of the United States."

Duplicates of the United States bonds alleged to have been stolen from the vaults of the Manhattan Savings Institution are held by the Treasurer to the amount of \$250,000, to protect the United States from loss, as provided by the act of Dec. 19, 1878.

The semi-annual duty assessed upon and collected from the national banks by the Treasurer for the year aggregated \$7,591,770.43. This is the largest amount of semi-annual duty that has been assessed and collected in any year since the establishment of the national banking system, and exceeds the amount for the fiscal year, the gress amount received for redemption of national bank notes, which, the Treasurer's office from the national banks for the fiscal year, the gress amount received for redemption sunder the present system reached the highest point yet attained in 1879. The redemptions under the present system reached the highest point yet attained in 1879. The redemption sunder the present system reached the highest point yet attained in 1879. The redemption continues and the

the theory of the common of th

"It is equally clear that where additional cirsulation has been issued to reducing banks the
new notes ought not to be redeeined out of the
legal tender deposits previously made. The
law provides for the redemption out of
those deposits of the 'ordistabiling notes'
of the association, planly meaning
the notes cutsimaling at the time
the deposit is made. The additional notes issued stand by themselves.
They are properly subject to the same provisions as to their redeemability as the net sof a
bank which has made enough legal tender doposit. The United States has no concern with
thum, and should, if practicable, refuse to redeem them when presented for redemption out
of the bank's legal tender deposits. All reducing banks are required to maintain a five per
cent, deposit on the circulation borne on their
books—that is, the circulation for the redemption of which no legal tender deposit has been
made. Any part of the additional irrulation of
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regulation."
The remainder of the report is devoted to the

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Nov. 22.-The Consolition at was under partial control, but get inder way again.

The free in the Importal mine has been builthreaded and the water gold down, and the fire is now under control. The damage content be estimated until the difference opened again, but cannot be heavy.

Keep sahirts, made to measure, major Fr. Kid gloves all shades, for balls, we willing, or drawing, 21. Neckwear, eligiant designs not make, at about hat made joins. In detwear in great variety. Best line of relocated value powers in the city 1 193 and 407 Resolution.

All of keep's goods warranted to give satisfactual—a.ie.

Gold stem winding watches, persect immekespers war-rauted, \$35; silver, \$13; manahment plan. J. H. JOHNSTON, 150 Bowery,—Adv.

A SON'S TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF

The Unveiling of Couradts's Granite Statue In Central Park - Hamilton's Life and Pub-ile Services Reviewed - The Ceremonies.

The statue of Alexander Hamilton, a gift o the city from his son, John C. Hamilton, was formally unveiled yesterday in Central Park. The site of the statue is on a knoll on the eastern drive nearthe Metropolitan Museum of Art. The figure is of heroic proportions, and, with its pedestal, is sixteen feet high. The material is New England granite. The figure stands with the left foot forward, and the left hand. which holds a roll of manuscript, resting upon a column at the side. The right hand rests on the breast, the fingers grasping the waistcoat, whi h is partly thrown open. The costume of the figure is that of the Continental period. On the left breast of the coat is the badge of the Society of the Cincinnati. The head is creet and uncovered. A hat and sword are carved on the in portraying the features is highly commended by Gen. Hamilton, is Charles Couradts.

In spite of the nipping winter air several hundred persons assembled around the flag-draped statue at 2 P. M. yesterday. The speakers and invited guests sought refuge from the cold in the Metropolitan Museum of Art until the ceremonies were begun. At the appointed hour the members of the Society of the Cincinnati, wearing the badge of the order, took seats on a platform on the right of the statue, and the speakers and other invited guests occupied a stand on the left. President Wenman of the Park Commission called the assemblage to or-

speakers and other invited guests occupied a stand on the left. President Wenman of the Park Commission called the assemblage to order, and introduced Gen. John C. Hamilton, a venerable, white-haired man, who read in a low tone the toilowing address:

"Upon a base of granite rock, with a tracing of forest trees marking its central position, faving that rising sun, is now behold this staute of my father. With reverence for his character, and valuing the sympathies of this distinguished assemblage. I present it to this great metropolis through your Honor, its esteemed Mayor. Though preferring that it were the act of others, I may be permitted to avow a trust, near the close of a century of our national existence, time having developed the utility of his public services, and of the lessons of his polity, that this memorial may aid in their being rocalled and usefully appreciated, under the blessings of a Constitution, ordained and established by the people of the United States of America."

The flag enfolding the figure was raised to the top of its staff as Gen, Hamilton concluded, giving the spectators their first view.

Mayor Cooper, in accepting the status in behalf of the city, said: The fame of his genius and of his services to Eis country is, indeed, a monument more enduring than granite and more comely than the most finished work of the sculptor. Yet it is strange that neither those who in his life vied in public demonstrations to do him honor as a benefactor, nor those who, sorrowing beside his untimely bier, mourned a country's loss, nor we, who have come after them and have so prospered under that Constitution, should have builded to him some proud memorial; that they and we, neglectful of duty and privilege, should have left to filial piety the erection of this trannument." Turning to Gen, Hamilton, who aross and bared his head as the Mayor addressed him, the speaker said: "We are grateful that you, sir, have assumed our obligation, in the name of the municipality so honorably represented in the seaker

"The period was ried in predictions intellects, but Hamilton's superjority was in strength of thought and vigro of expression, in the consistency and horsests of his convictions, the unsellishness of his purposes, and his marvellous versatility. Religiously, and from impregnable foundations his reasonings had the strength of testeration and the soirit of trophecy. He dwelt upon the problem of infernal commerce, and suggested the Eric Canal. He thought out a standing army, and founded West Pint. He saw the necessity of popular education and the plain duty of the State, and perforced that grand and roundednessive system, free from sectarian control or influence, which is the pride of New York, and has been amodel of reform inferior countries. The glory of our time is the emancipation of the slave, and yet he advised the arming and freeing of the blanks in the Revolutionary war as a measure of wisdom and influence which testes and fell into the arms of a friend, crying: The problem has been amodel of reform interior in the slave, and yet he advised the arming and freeing of the blanks in the Revolutionary war as a measure of wisdom and ublandinory. When infering of the dones in the level of the arms of a friend, crying: The problem has lost its savier and I a father. His hast message was: For God's sake, cease conversations and threatenings about a separation of the Union. His dying wards were of forgiveness to his murderer and insenence, and of a confident trust in salvation through the mercy of the Resteemer. The republic recovering from grief at the loss of Washington by the reflection that Hamilton lived in the mercian of his powers, was plunged in sorrow by his inclinely end. But the Islam which applies in the reversence and gratified for the founder of the Constitution.

The Hon, Benjamin Harris Brewster of Phil-

the from Benjamin that strews of this adelphia made the hist and free.

Gen, John Church Hamilton, the son of Alexander Hamilton, who presented the status to the city, is now in the 80th year of 5 is age. He was born in Patiadelphia in 1792, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1803. He servai in the war of 1812 on the staff of Gen. Harrson. He engaged in the practice of the law in this city, which has been his bonne nearly all his lifetime. He wrote a memoir of his

father that was published in 1834-40, and edited his father's speaches and writings. He is also the author of 'A History of the Republic,' published in 1858. Mr. Hamilton loads a quiet life in his comfortable home in Twentieth street, near Fifth avenue. One of his household treasures is a fine marble bust of his father, which was presented to him by clitzens of Boston. This bust was made by Ceracchi, the Italian sculpter, who was guillotined for altempting to kill Napoleon Bonaparte with an infernal machine. Ceracchi visited this country in 1788, and Hamilton gave him a sitting for the bust. The face in the present statue was copied from the bust, Mr. Hamilton is hale and vigorous for a man of his advanced years, and bids fair to live to be as old as his mother, who died in 1854, at the age of 97.

Gen. Hamilton is the fifth child of Alexander Hamilton, He stood by his father's deathbed after the fatal meeting with Burr, in 1804. The other children who were also present are all dead. His brother James Alexander died at Doob's Farry two years are. The eldest, Philip, was killed in a duel in 1801.

The rocks in Weebawken on which Burr and Hamilton fought have been removed, and nearly every trace of the old duelling ground has been inscribed: "The Patriot of Incorruptible Integrity: the Soidler of Approved Valor; the Salesman of Consummate Wisdom, whose Talents and Wisdom will be Admired by Grateful Poeterity."

## AMUSEMENTS.

Lawn Tennis" at the Bijou Opera House. The Comley-Barton company produced 'Lawn Tennis" last evening at the Bijou Opera House before a large and fashionable audience. The company is composed of ten very clever people, and the entertainment that they afford is of the most amusing character. They have greatly improved it since its production here earlier in the season. Mr. Woolf's " D'Jakh and D'Jill" is introduced in the second act, and is given with such exuberant fun, spirit, and vi-vacity that the audience is kept in a continuous roar of laughter. The coatumes alone are a brilliant achievement. Mr. Digby Bell is a complete study of mediæval art, and attitudinizes with a rigorous adherence to the traditions that modern French power perpetuates. Mr. Barton. modern French pewer perpetuates. Mr. Barton, as the Seneschal, is a niece of vitalized bric-à-brac, and sings with a deadiy animation that charmingly becomes his appearance. As far as appearances merely are concerned, however, Miss Marie Jansen is unsurpassed. She wears a most artistic conceit in yellow and things, fantastic of make, subtle of expression; full of auggestions weird, fanciful, and entrancing. She looks precisely as if she were prepared for a dinner party at Mr. Whistler's or Alma Tadema's, and some one ought to seize her, in the matter of canvas, and put her on the walls of the next National Academy. She does not sing as well as Mine. Gerster, but she is most interesting to hear. Her aria of "D'Jakh and D'Jill" was rendered with a lofty, spiritual feeling, which brought up visions of some othereal yellow seraph perched upon a cloudlet and emitting in celestial monotone the inspired measures of a Dante-Rosetti. The whole company looked as if Miss Rosina Emmett or Walter Crane had designed them in a wild hour, and a more highly amused audience never sat in the theatre before. All that they do is unhackneyed; it is fun without buffoonery, and it deserves to succeed.

In matters musical the cold wave has much to answer for. The second Sanifield concert last evening illustrated the uncertainty which waits on the best laid plans of mice-and

managers.
Mrs. Swift's sudden indisposition having thrown a confusion over all the arrangements, every one of the artists seemed to wander through the evening's work, taking some one else's place, while avoiding the work which he was "billed for" himself; so that the whole programme became a sort of musical picnic, in which the audience might

that the whole programme became a sort of musical picnic, in which the audience might prod at will with the fork of a hungry curiosity, in comical uncertainty as to what should next appear on the point—a tart or a bombon.

Lucklly, out of this confusion came much satisfactory matter. Mile. Belocan sang "Ah Mon Pils" acceptably, and her share of "La ci Darem" still better. She was less successful with the nir from "Tancredi," which is far too florid for her powers. Ravelli was too much out of voice to be fairly open to criticism in his air. "M'appari," but he struggled manfully against his cold, and sang later with fine spirit and feeling.

Amid the war of artistic elements Galassi stood, as always, firm, strong, and self-possessed. His execution of "Eritu" and of the baritone air from "Tannhauser"—the "Evening Star"—wers fine specimens of his best style, at once massive, simple, and noble.

Mille, Sacconi, the harpist of the opera company, was substituted in place of some of the numbers set down to Mrs. Swift, and won enthusiastic applause by her very dexterous and tasteful execution of several airs, while Mrs. Swift's place in the quartet from "Rigoletto" was filled by Mile. Vallerga.

A gentleman by the name of Staab appeared on the platform at selected intervals, and is suoposed to have performed sundry planoforte selections, but roused so little attention that it may be doubted whether any of the audience could testify, of positive knowledge, to the fact.

Fire that Stopped the Elevated Railway Trains, and Threatening Walls that Con-tinued the Embargo-Some Narrow Escapes

Workmen in the fourth story of Vogel & Co.'s furniture warehouse, at 84 Bowers, looking out of the north windows, just before noon yesterday, saw a bright light in the building at the corner of the Bowery and Hester street. Between the two buildings was a narrow two-story and attic structure. Watching closely, the workmen saw that there was a fire in the rear of the third floor, and that it was not noticed by some workmen in the front part of the same story. So one of the men in Vogel & Co.'s employ picked up a brick and threw it over the little two-story building through a window in the corner building. The workmen heard the crash, looked up, saw the flames, and the next moment fled for their lives, followed by the fiames, which quickly spread throughout the room and burst from the windows in fleree sheets. Before a policeman could give the alarm, before engine 9 could answer it, almost before the frightened clerks and workmen in the burning building could get out, the whole upper part of the structure was filled with flames, which, driven by the sharp west wind, shot half way across the Bowery, enveloping for an instant a down train on the Third avenue elevated road, and threatening the large building of Dutton & Rhodes, clothiers, at Hester

story structure, the first floor and basement of which were occupied by the London and Liverpool Clothing Company. In the second, third, and fourth stories was a considerable quantity of furniture, recently placed there by Conrad Eckhardt, a furniture dealer whose warehouse is a few doors below. The fifth and sixth stories had been recently rented by Joseph W. Hamburger, whose furniture factory is in Heater struct, just back of the new building. He had intended to use these floors for storing furniture, but had placed only a very small stock there. The building was fifty feet wide by one hudred feet deep, finished inside with Georgia pine, with few partitions, and those of the lightest structure. The upper floors had no partitions. Eckhardt's furniture filled two floors and most of another. On the third floor men were varnishing for him, and there is where the fire started.

Old firemen say they never saw flames do their work more quickly. At the first alarm engines 9. 17, and 20, and trucks 9 and 6 responded, and then at their heels, in answer to a second and third alarm, came engines 7. 11. 12, 13. 15. 20. 24. 25. 27. 30. and 3f-and trucks 1, 8, and 10. Chief Bates and Fire Commissioners King and Gorman were there about as soon as the engines, and their efforts were directed toward saving the adjoining buildings and keeping the flames confined to the upper floors. The burning building was almost entirely isolated. On the west was a tenement house connected with it by a party wall, and over this house the wall of the new building rose some twenty or thirty feet. On the east was the Bowery and on the north Hester street. The firemen were then able to surround the building and send many streams of water through its windows both from the ground and from the nearestouldings. But the flames roared out through the roof, and for a while Dutton & Rhodes's large clothing house was in danger. The firemen, however, mounted the roof and protected it. Meanwhile the Insurance Patrol had been busy in covering with their tarp

And the second s

QUICK WORK BY THE FLAMES

ture was worth \$20,000. His insurance was \$2,500. Kinavan & Waish estimate their loss at \$7,000; parily insured. The police put it at \$500. Emanuel Isaac says that his loss is \$7,000; parily insured. The police estimate it \$5000. The two-story building belonged to L. Levelle, and was estimated as being worth \$4,000.

\$4,000.

This morning the work of pulling down the wals will be continued. The elevated trains will not run until that is done.

Permitted to be a Defendant. In the suit of E. S. Keeler against the Brook-lyn Elevated Railroad, under which receivers have been appointed both in Brooklyn and this city. Justice Cooke appointed both in Brooklyn and this city. Justice Cooke entered an order yesterday permitting Mr. John F. Hamemann to come in and defend with the defendants, and to receive notice of the proceedings to be taken by the receivers. Mr. Hamemann in his petition swers that he owns twenty of the first mortrace bonds and sixty shares of the company's stock, and that he apprehends that under the present condition of things his interests may be neglected, and that some action prejudicial to himself and other bondholders and stockholders may be taken, under the sanction of the Court, unless he has an opportunity to be heard. He alleges that E. Receier, the plaintiff in the proceedings against the company, is the owner of only a single-share of the stock; that he was a bookkeeper for R. G. Phelps, who was appointed one of the receivers; and that he was a director during the time of the alleged mismanagement by the Bruffs.

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which were occupied by the London and Liv	
pool Clothing Company. In the second, thi	rd. 3 Cen. Pac., S. J. 40 Nob. & O. 1st
and fourth stories was a considerable quant	Hr 107%@M deb
of furniture, recently placed there by Con-	20 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 1126(10)   35 Mob. & O.2d deb 55646
Eckhardt, a furniture dealer whose wareho	
is a few doors below, . The fifth and sixth a	
ries had been recently rented by Joseph	W. 4 Col. C. & I. C. inc 50 300 1 1 Moh. & O. 4th deb 41 W. 4 Col. C. & I. 6s 78 80 N. J. Cent inc 935 35
Hamburger, whose furniture factory is in H	
ter street, just back of the new but	14. 66 Den. & R. G. 26 64 1013(@100)(
ing. He had intended to use th	1 0008 107% G107%   5 N. Y. L. E. & W. 10c.83%
	8 Den. S. P. & P. 1st. 105 19 N. Y. El. 1st. 116% 6117
	A THE PARTY OF THE
building was fifty feet wide by one hund	red 6 H. & St. Jo. Sscv
feet deep, finished inside with Georgia pi	no   5 Harlem 1st r 192   15 Obio C. 1st 102W
	12 Ind. BL & W. 1st 70%   5 Peo. D. & E. 1st 105
	10 30 Ind., Bl. 4 W.2d 69 14 Peo., D. A. E. inc 68
floors and most of another. On the third fl	
men were varnishing for him, and there	3 Iron Mt.C.A.T. 108% 98 So Pac. of Cal.
where the fire started.	4 51 Iron Mt. 2d 1055(61085) 1st
Old firemen say they never saw flames	
their work more quickly. At the first als	re- 2 Int & Gt. N. ist 1045 5 St. L. & S. F. 2d. el. A. 95
engines 9, 17, and 20, and trucks 9 and 6	
sponded, and then at their heels, in answer	
second and third alarm, came engines 7. 11.	27 104 Kan Pac.cons 100@101% 66 Tex. Pac. l. g.
13. 15. 20. 24. 25. 27. 30. and	7 1 2 Kan. Pac. D. d.   inc
and trucks 1, 8, and 10. Chief Ba	c. c. as
	Or- 65 Kan. & Tex.con. 6 Tol. & Wab.con.cv 1071
man were there about as soon as the engir	
and their efforts were directed toward sav	10 K C. A Nor. St. 51 Un. Pac. 1st. 1145-6115

AB. A. 185 A. 18 10 K C. & Nor. St. 51 Un. Pac. 1st. 1145@115 Ch. Br...... 1055@1 2 Wab.new 7s. 106

more hand of 70 Franklin street, and F. Mayer, a cooling more hand to the building was completed in an another and White streets. The peak amount age, and that the building was completed a month age, and that it cost \$10,000. It was insured for between \$2,000 and \$4,000 in five or six language commandes. It is a total loss. The beautiful for founding the manner hand liverpool Clouding the could not be found and no one of his employees could say what it is less was. Mr. Mayer and that the sheet was repetited to be worth \$60,000 and to be found and no one of his employees could say what it is less was. Mr. Mayer and that the sheet was repetited to be worth \$60,000 and to be found and no one of his employees could say what it is less was. Mr. Mayer and the sheet was repetited to be worth \$60,000 and to be found and that on the building a line from there to Middletown, the present southern terminus of the road in present southern terminus of the condition of the second of the condition of the second of the condition of the second of the condition o

months. Mr. Walter Katte, formerly chief engineer of the New York Elevated road has been appointed chief engineer of the company. A meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company was held in St. Louis on Saturday, at which various measures and propositions relating to leasing and building lines and issuing bonds already agreed upon by the directors were ratified. Among them are the issue of \$1,600,000 of bonds on the newly purchased Champaign, Havana and Western Railway and the extension of the same; the lease of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebruska Railway, involving the issue of \$2,250,000 in bonds and \$1,500,000 in stock; an agreement for the construction and leasing of the lowa, Missouri and Nebruska Railroad by the issue of bonds and stock; traffic agreements with the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and with the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and an agreement for the construction and purchase of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway in Nebraska.

chase of the wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Man-way in Nebraska.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Company are at work on a large number of new engines, every part of which will be made by their own operatives in the Bloomington shops.

at work on a large number of new engines, every part of which will be made by their own operatives in the Bloomington shops.

New York Markets.

Monday, Nov. 22.—Plout and Mall—Generally active and firmer, with an irregular advance for low grades of flour. Flour—No. 2, 83.70.841.25; emperfine, 54.85284.40; extra sprine, 85.150.864.01; Western spring, XX and XXX, 85.50.864.75; Western winter shipping extras and famera, 83.556.84.40; Southern shipping extras and famera, 83.556.84.40; Southern bakers' and family brands, 85.568.87.75; Southern shipping extras and family brands, 85.568.87.75; Southern shipping extra s

JOHN SWINTON'S THANKER, Law Day W. CARLLION A . U. N. de . . . . . . N . Vol